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# Warm Weather Wear

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# Odd Lots

Underwear, Hosiery, Negligee Shirts, Neckwear, Etc., Etc.

try, James W. Moran. Accidentally shot

May 3, Company M, Fortieth Infantry, Erskine H. Dorman. Tetanus: May 17, Bat-

tery E. Sixth Artillery, Corporal Charles

Lieut. Jackson Dead.

WASHINGTON, May 22 .- Second Lieuten-

ant George L. Jackson, Forty-seventh Vol-unteer Infantry, died at Manila on the 21st

SHRINERS AT AN OASIS.

They Find Washington and Its En-

virons Anything but a Desert.

WASHINGTON, May 22.-The Nobles of

the Mystic Shrine had undisputed posses-

sion of Washington to-day. Weather fav-

ored the Ancients and the brillient sun-

light accentuated the decorations that

draped almost every building on Pennsyl-

vania avenue, from the Capitol to the

Whitehouse. The city resembles a mod-

ern Mecca in the height of the pilgrim-

age season. Red Fez caps with the tiger

claw emblem of the Shrine are more in

evidence than the conventional headgear

of the American citizen, and many of

the buildings down town look as though

the White House portico, when hundreds

of the Arab patrols in bizarre Oriental

Imperial Council convened at 10 o'clock.

were busy in official council the ladies of

the visiting tribes were captured by a

prisoned in trolley cars and carried off

by force of arms over the desert wastes

ride that took in all the sights of the

at a hotel en route, and at 1 o'clock were

surrendered to their lords and masters,

after which the Imperial Council journeyed

to the Seventh-street wharf and boarded

one of the river steamers, which carried

them down the Potomac to a planked shad

This evening there was a parade of all

the nobles in fez and dress suits. The

avenue was illuminated along the line of

march, and after the parade had been re-

viewed by the Imperial Potentate there

was an elaborate display of fireworks in

the White House lot. The visitors held

a reception at headquarters to-night, and

a banquet to the council closed the day's

TROOPS AFTER BOXERS

Chinese Government Trying to Sup-

press Rebellious Bands.

PEKING, May 21.-The authorities ap-

parently have begun to realize that the

main longer undealt with. Troops are be-

structions to rigidly suppress the outrages.

Six leaders of the movement in Peking

BERLIN, May 22.-The German govern-

ment intends to make strong representa-

Ping Hang, former governor of Shan-Tung,

who is strongly hostile to Europeans and

whom the Chinese government, in 1897, dis-

missed from the governorship on the de-

mand of Germany, with an express promise

that he should never again hold office, has

been appointed governor of the Shan-Si dis-

trict, one of the most important posts in

CHICAGO, May 22.—Douglas Pierce,

in Shanghai, China, for several years

stopped over in this city enroute to En-

gland. Business interests in the provinces

of Shen-Si and Chi-li, along the Yellow

river, have taken Mr. Pierce into the terri-

tory which is being terrorized by the

"Boxers." He said: "While the members

of the secret society known as 'Boxers' in-

dulge in crimes against all nationalities,

their principal efforts are aimed at the pres-

ent ruling dynasty. The number of the 'Box-

ers' is not known. The government has used

every device to ferret out the real lead-

ers and to ascertain the numerical strength

perfect in its secrecy that all such at-

temps have been futile. It is certain, how-

ever, that several provinces are practically

centrolled by them. While Russia would

be the one to profit most from civil war

confirmation of the story that the 'Box-

ers' have received material or even moral

JUVENILE DEGENERATE.

Twelve-Year-Old Girl Who Tried to

CHIPPEWA FALLS, Wis., May 22 .- Lau-

ra Humber, twelve years old, a daughter

of Mr. and Mrs. John Humber, was

brought into court here charged with at-

tempting to murder her parents and three

ters before any of the food was eaten. Ac-

cording to the father's story the girl is

utterly depraved. He stated that she had

tortured to death three domestic animals

and a dozen chickens, and destroyed near-

ly all the family apparel. Judge Condit

committed the girl to the Industrial School

Losses by Fire.

MONTREAL, May 22.-The village of

Point Clair, a summer resort sixteen miles

from here, the headquarters of the Royal

St. Lawrence Yacht Club during the inter-

national races for the Seawanhaka cup, has

been almost entirely wiped out by fire.

Twenty houses and several stores were

burned. Two hundred people are homeless.

MIDDLETOWN, O., May 22.-The old Globe or Gardner mill, belonging to the

Titus Gardner Paper Company, was de-

stroyed by fire early this morning. There

was an explosion of chemicals, but the

firemen escaped injury. The loss is esti-

mated at \$100,000, well covered by insur-

CINCINNATI, O., May 22.-Fire destroyed

the contents of John Sauer & Co.'s cigar

West Front street. The building was a

four-story brick, and it was well packed

with stock. The loss will be \$50,000, fully

ALLIANCE, O., May 22.-Reeves Bros.

coller works at this place was destroyed

by fire to-day. Loss on building, machin-

ery and stock, \$144,000, with \$40,500 insur-

ance. A large number of men are thrown

JACKSON, Miss., May 22.-The entire

business district of the town of Forest, on

east of this city, was burned to-day. The

"Terrapin Tom" Kills Himself.

NEW YORK, May 22 .- Thomas J. Mur-

ray, well-known among his friends as

"Terrapin Tom," shot and killed himself to-day at his home in this city. He was

formerly manager of the Congressional res-taurant in Washington.

out of work. The plant will be rebuilt.

total loss is estimated at \$200,000.

covered by insurance.

tobacco warehouse, 105 and 107

No fatalities have been reported.

at Milwaukee.

assistance from that country.

China, there has been so far no official

London, who had been in the opium trade

festivities.

capital city. The prisoners were refreshed

Washington asphalt for a two hours'

skirmishing party of the local Shrine, im-

trappings escorted Imperial Potentate At-

wood to the Columbia Theater, where the

nst. of Bright's disease.

Useful Articles for Invalids. Reclining and Rolling Chairs for parlor and street, Carrying Chairs, Wheeled Couches, Food Sterilizers and Desiccators, Feeding and Spit Cups, Electric Belts, Insoles and Batteries. Bath Cabinets.

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**FILIPINOS** SURRENDER

TWO COMPANIES TURN OVER THEIR ARMS TO AMERICANS.

Captain Tine and Twenty-Three Other Rebels Fall in an Engage-

ment with Troops in Ilocos.

WASHINGTON, May 22.-The lowing cablegram has been received from General MacArthur at Manila: "Wheaton reports two companies of insurgents, comprising the commandant, one captain, two first lleutenants, four second lleutenants, 163 men with 168 guns in good condition, small quantity ammunition surrendered at Tarlac at 2 a. m., May 22. This is the first instance in the islands of surrender of oras significant and important."

MANILA, May 22 .- Two companies of insurgents surrendered to Colonel Emerson H. Liscum at Tarlac to-day. They included a major, a captain, four feutenants, 163 men and 168 rifles and ammunition. The enemy intimated their intention to surrender by letter sent to the President of Tarlac, who communicated it to Colonel

Captain Tino, a nephew of General Tino, and twenty-three other rebels were killed May 18, by scouts in an engagement near Malibicong, province of Ilocos. There was no loss on the American side. With the men were captured twenty-three rifles, horses and saddles.

The rebel Colonel Almeda, who paroled April 23, arrived here last evenhas been making incendary

WORK PRACTICALLY DONE.

#### Pacification of Philippines Almost Complete-Gen. Schwan's Statement.

ST. PAUL, May 22 .- "The pacification of the Philippine islands is assured at no distant date and, in fact, is very nearly accomplished," said Brigadiar General Theodore Schwan, who arrived in St. Paul from Manila, by way of San Francisco, to-day. "There is no longer a rebel military or ganization, and the guerrilla or robber bands now pursued by the American troops have always existed. They have been reinforced by officers and men of the rebel army, who preferred fighting to labor when their government was broken up, but they are fighting without any union and each

band for itself.' General Schwan bases his assertion of his view of the situation which he describes as very hopeful. He says the natives learn languages very readily. They are anxious to learn English, if for no commerce. They take a great interest in the schools established by the War Department. A large number of text-books have been sent out and every encouragement possible is given to the established schools, and new ones founded as rapidly as possible. There are now numerous in which the entire course is taught in English. With a common language many of the misunderstandings now existing, chiefly because of the different

tongues, will disappear "We have a foothold in all the provinces and sufficient garrisons are maintained, he continued. "Every important town in Luzon is garrisoned and nearly all the important towns in all the islands. The garrison commanders have a special jurisdiction over a large territory surrounding their station, and are held responsible for the maintenance of good order. The American ple owe a great debt to General Otis, whose masterly conduct of the war and distration of civil government has thus speedily brought about this desirable state of affairs. He is a remarkable man, and it would be impossible for any one not liately connected with the army in the Philippines to realize the burden he

General Schwan will remain in St. Pau for a short time awaiting orders. He is hadly broken in health due to his labors in the Philippines, and is suffering from insomnia in an aggravated form.

#### Death List from MacArthur. WASHINGTON, May 22.-General Mac-

Arthur's latest death list follows: May 6: Band, Thirty-fourth Regiment Infantry, Ray C. Perkins; Company C, Thirty-fourth Infantry, Howard M. Mc-Fall. May 8: Company F, Forty-sixth Infantry, Edward Flood. May 10: Company C, Thirty-seventh Infantry, James T. Haskell. May 12: Company F. Forty-third Infantry, Sergt. Thomas Ryan. May 15: Company B. Thirty-ninth Infantry, Artificer I. N. Wise: mpany A. Thirty-seventh Infantry, Wilam M. Farham. May 16: Company H. hirteenth Infantry, William M. Crowell; company C. Thirty-ninth Infantry, G. R. todding. Typhoid fever: April 29, Company Forty-seventh Infantry, Howard Temp-May 12, Company G. Thirty-ninth Inantry, Scott I. Larson. Drowned, accidentally: May 15, Company M. Fourth In-Fred W. Franz; Company M Infantry, Harrison Dirks. Suicide: May 15, Troop D, Third Regiment Cavalry. Farrier Edward Watson. Appendicitis: May Company H. Forty-ninth Infantry, Isaac H. Hoskins. Malarial fever: May 13 Company D. Forty-first Infantry, Edward Bastian. Peritonitis: May 11, Company A. Thirteenth Infantry, Lee Shepherd. Septicemia: May 6, Company E. Twenty-ninth Infantry, Robert F. Floyd, Pneumonia: May 12, Company A, Twenty-sixth Infan-

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Safeguards the food against alum.

Alum baking powders are the greatest menacers to health of the present day.

ROYAL BAKHIS POWDER CO., NEW YOR

PRESBYTERIANS MAY NOT GET A NEW CREED THIS YEAR

General Assembly Is Asked to Refer the Matter to a Committee for Action Next Century.

PRESBYTERIES ATTITUDE

THIRTY-EIGHT IN FAVOR OF CHANG-ING CONFESSION OF FAITH.

190 Have Not Asked for Amendment-Baptist Anniversary and Other Religious Meetings.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 22 .- Anticipating that the judicial committee would make its report on the McGiffert case at the afternoon session of the Presbyterian General Assembly, the commissioners and denominational friends crowded the big auditorium of the church to its utmost capacity. Additional to this interesting feature the committee on bills and overture sprung a surprise on the assembly by submitting its report on the revision of the creed of the Presbyterian Church. For this the assembly was not prepared and the matter caused intense suppressed excitement. The committee on bills and overtures recommended that the whole matter be referred to a committee of fifteen, composed of eight ministers and seven elders, to be appointed from the church at large, by the moderator, to consider a restatement of doctrine and report to the next assembly. The time was extended for the discussion they had been captured by an invading army of Saracenes. President McKirley of the report of the committee; no definite lent himself to the demonstration, and re- action, however, was taken and the matter was postponed until Wednesday.

The work of the assembly this forenoon It adopted the report of the committee on journed until the afternoon

The first business of the afternoon session was the reading of an overture relating to terms of service, duties and salary of the stated clerk. On this overture the committee recommended no action, which was approved by the assembly. This action sets aside the possible reduction of the salary of the stated clerk from \$4,000 to \$3,-000 as some of the commissioners desired.

Rev. Dr. Herrick Johnson, of Chicago, of the committee on bills and overtures, read the report, which showed there were be fore the committee thirty-eight different overtures on the general subject of change of creed and one hundred and ninety presbyteries had proposed no change of confession of faith. Of the thirty-eight requesting the change, one presbytery asked for a revision that would not impair the Calvinistic system; six presbyteries were in favor of a shorter creed; three a supplementary or fifth statement of doctrines; eight a summary of Christian doctrine; eight others desired a new creed as a business of subscription, and the nine remaining presbyteries suggest that the assembly appoint a committee to act and report to the assembly. Dr. Johnson said the com mittee deemed the overtures of such varied some action on the part of the assembly. They were so varied, said he, that no plan proposed could be tried and to enter at once upon either plan proposed was impossible to warrant the proper expression of the one-hundred-and-twelfth General

The committee recommended that a committee of fifteen be appointed, to consist of eight ministers and seven elders from the church at large to consider a restatement of doctrine and report to the next assembly what specific action should be taken by the one-hundred-and-thirteenth assembly. It was also recommended that the different presbyteries take action on the matter of revision at the fall meetings and report t

the next assembly The report of the committee called forth vigorous discussion, Dr. Robert F. Sample, chairman of the committee on bills and overtures, was the first speaker. He deplored the prevalence of the idea that a change of creed was necessary. He admitted with regret that some statements relating to predestination should be considered carefully and declared that through the sacrificial blood of Christ infants were saved at death. He closed with the words: "If the creed should be changed we would never see its like again.'

Dr. George F. Pentecost, of New York, prosed the recommendation of the committee. He said the church needed no simpler statement of the main truths that | tem working within a short time. Christ taught than is incorporated in the confession of faith. The time having arrived for the second order of business, the revision until Wednesday afternoon. Dr. William McKibben, chairman of committee. He said the church needed no candidates were placed in nomination. They were: Rev. Henry Branch, of the Synod of Baltimore; Rev. Wm. B. Noble, of California; Rev. Benjamin M. Gemmill, of Philadelphia; Rev. E. T. Swiggett, of Ohio; Rev. Ralston T. Smith, of New York; Rev. J. H. Miller, of Missouri; Rev.

McClellan, of Pennsylvania. The change of tenure of term service of permanent and stated clerk, which agitated the assembly for some years. was voted down without recommendation. Rev. Dr. McKibben, chairman of the judicial committee, read the report of the judicial committee on the McGiffert case. The appellant was allowed to withdraw his appeal, which settled the heresy case. Adjourned until to-morrow morning.

Report on Sabbath Observance. ATLANTA, Ga., May 22.-To-day was

spent by the commissioners of the South ern General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in receiving and discussing reports submitted by various committees. The committee on the pastoral letter touching worldly amusements reported. The committee's recommendations were docketed

en Sabbath observance went to the standing committee on Sabbath. This report was read and attentively listened to by the commissioners. In part it said: "In contrasting the present with the past nothing eems more obvious than that the general that direction downward. Of the fifty-four Presbyterian reports that have come to us very few speak of anything like decided improvement. More or less social visiting is reported. Railroad travel stimulated by the growing practice of granting excursion rates is largely on the increase. The Sunday newspaper, that insidious foe of the church, is encroaching more and more upon

the sacredness of the Lord's day." Cumberland Assembly.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., May 22.-Majority and minority reports were submitted by the committee on publications at today's General Assembly of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. The majority report publishing house and approved the purchase and discontinuance of the Observer the Alabama & Vicksburg road, fifty miles at St. Louis. The minority disapproved of the discontinuance of the paper and recommended that another paper and depository be established in St. Louis. Considerable discussion resulted from these reports especially as to the question of the financial consideration of the board, its indebt edness being shown to be \$78,460. A section of the minority report calling on the publishing house to reduce its expenses as fifty-six years old and well-known as a much as consistent with safety waswriter on gastronomic topics. He was adopted as an amendment to the majority

American and Canadian churches, concern-At the afternoon session West Point, Miss., was selected as the next place of

BAPTIST MISSIONS.

"Story of the Year" Told by the Women's Home Society.

DETROIT. Mich., May 22 .- "The story of the year" was told at to-day's session of the twenty-third annual meeting of the Women's Baptist Home Mission Society by Miss M. G. Burdette, of Chicago, corresponding secretary of the society. Her report stated that while the year began with a deficit of \$5,000 and although the number of missionaries bearing the commission of the society exceed by sixteen the number reported at the close of the previous year, the money contributed had sufficed to meet all obligations and leave a surplus of \$1,005 with which to begin the new year. The number of auxiliary socleties reported this year is 561 more than last year. Of these auxiliaries 232 are women's societies, 280 contributing young ladies' societies, 258 contributing children's

"What I can" bands of young women and older girls, "Missionary gardeners" and "baby bands" had each contributed quite largely to various home missionary causes. The total cash receipts of the year were \$74,041, the disbursements \$73,036. The estimated value of goods sent to missionaries

"Baptist Missionary Training School, Chicago; missionary training department of Shaw University, Raleigh, N. C., and the Caroline Bishop Training School, Dallas, Tex." One hundred and forty-nine missionaries have labored under the society's auspices during the year, their work being prosecuted at and from ninety different stations or centers, in thirty-four States and Territories, and in the federal districts and two states of Mexico. Reports of committees on organization, iterature and finance were submitted, and Rev. H. R. Mosely, who has charge of Baptist missions in Eastern Cuba, made a short address, concerning the work in his

New Jerusalem Church.

CINCINNATI, O., May 22.-The eightieth General Conference of the New Jerusalem Church began here to-day with about fifty ministerial and 100 lay delegates. Rev. dress before the ministerial council. Mass. Rev. James Reed, of Boston, was elected to succeed Dr. Worcester. new president will be consecrated Sunday by Rev. S. S. Seward, of York, the vice president, assisted by Rev. . P. Mercer, of Chicago. The theological lumni met Thursday, the American New Church Sunday-school and the Young People's League Friday. Mrs. Alice H. Put-nam, of Chicago, and Miss Edna L. C. Silver, of Boston, read papers Friday.

#### VERGING TOWARD QUIET

ST. LOUIS STRIKE TAKES ON A MORE PEACEFUL APPEARANCE.

Only Two Disturbances and an Increase in Travel Facilities-One Casualty Only Recorded.

ST. LOUIS, May 22 .- About 4 o'clock, at the corner of Jefferson and St. Louis avea man fired four shots at the conductor of a passing car. Policeman Winkler, of the mounted patrol, was struck in the ankle by one of the bullets. Michael Lahey was arrested, charged with the

To-night, at 8 o'clock, a riot call, turned in from the corner of Seventh and O'Fallon streets, brought a wagon load of policemen. When they arrived on the scene it was found that the track, for half a block, was piled high with fron boilers and other heavy material. The officers dispersed the crowd. Otherwise the day was quiet. The Trapsit Company is making steady

progress in opening its lines. Twenty-four were in operation to-day, and on nine of them the full complement of cars was running. The Vandeventer-avenue line, which usually does a rushing business during the baseball and race track season, was running to-day, but it carried very few passengers. People bound for the ball game and races used the lines of the Suburban Company, which were not liable

to interruption. Both sides to the strike claim to winning and say the other must yield in say it lacks men, notwithstanding its claims to the contrary, but it is increasing its force every day, and if present conditions continue must have its entire sys-

There was but one casualty to-day due read the report of the committee. Seven lutely no reason for the shooting, as Kilconversation with them. He was walking quietly along the street when one of two men who were walking twenty feet behind him, drew a revolver and sent a bullet into his back. Kilgore was seriously wounded, but will recover. The company has offered a reward of \$1,000 for the arrest

It was said during the day that Police Officer Winkle had been shot in the foot by a striker, but on investigation it was found that the accidental discharge of another policeman's revolver did damage. Several arrests of young men and boys were made during the day, for the placing of bombs on the street car tracks, Meetings of the strikers' executive and grievance committees were held to-day, but no action of any kind was taken. It was announced that no proposals had been made to the company, and none had been A mass meeting of the strikers was held

to-night in Concordia Hall. President Mahon, of the Street-railway Association, and others, made speeches. Miss Minnie Kruger, who was shot and slightly wounded while watching a strike riot yesterday, is a grandniece of Oom Paul Kruger, president of the Transvaal, so she says. She was hit in the thigh by a spent ball, while standing in front of her

#### Hod Carriers Clash.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 22.-A clash between nonunion and union hod carriers, an outcome of the lockout of the Builders' Club in their fight to break up the Building Trades Council, occurred to-day, when forty negro union men attacked men who had taken their places on a building at Seventeenth and Locust streets. James Lenix, leader of the union men, beat Poiceman Fox seriously, when the latter tried to disperse the mob. Fox held his ground, and hauled Lenix to the station, after smashing his baton on the negro's head. A few shots were fired, but nobody was hurt.

Grand Lodge Switchmen's Union.

accompanied by their wives, are attending the annual meeting of the Grand Lodge of the Switchmen's Union of North America. The formal opening took place public-ly, and later the Grand Lodge went into executive session.

No Home for Engineers.

juestion of building a home for disabled and aged engineers on the Meadow Lawn farm at Mattoon, Ill., decided to abandon

VIGOROUSLY DEFENDS MR. M'KIN-LEY'S PHILIPPINE POLICY.

hows that No Other Honorable Course Was Open Than to Accept and Pacify the Islands.

NOTABLE ADDRESSES IN SENATE

FAVOR OF GIVING THE PRESI-DENT ADDITIONAL AUTHORITY.

Characteristic Disturbance by the V tuperative Pettigrew-Clark Credentials Received.

WASHINGTON, May 22.-In the Senate to-day Mr. Spooner made a notable speech in favor of his bill providing that upon the suppression of the insurrection in the Phil-The society reports three missionary training schools conducted by it, namely: ippines the government of the islands shall devolve on the President until such time as Congress might direct otherwise. Mr. Spooner was almost too ill to stand, but he defended with characteristic vigor and eloquence the policy of the administration in the Philippines, maintaining that no other policy, in the circumstances, was possible, and that none other could have been adopted without dishonor to the country. Later in the afternoon Senator Carter, of Montana, presented the credentials of Senator Clark, of that State. They will lie on the table for the present.

Mr. Wellington presented the resolution adopted by the meeting held in this city on Sunday evening last to welcome the envoys from the South African republics. He gave notice that on Monday he would speak on the subject.

committee on printing, presented a report on its investigation of the private publication of "messages and papers of the Presi-

Mr. Gallinger inquired of Mr. Platt if his committee had taken any action on a resolution he had introduced providing for the publication of 30,000 sets of the work. Mr. Platt replied that no action had been taken, as the adoption of the resolution would involve an expenditure on the part

of the government of more than \$200,000. Mr. Gallinger said the cost of the work to the government was about \$7 a set, while the private concern which was printing it sold it to the public at \$34 a set. He thought an arrangement ought to be made to print the work and sell it at cost.

The report of the committee was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Allen offered a resolution requesting the President to transmit to the Senate translations of the constitutions of South African Republic and Orange Free State. It was adopted.

ALLEN'S RESOLUTION ADOPTED. The resolution introduced yesterday by Mr. Kenney calling on the secretary of war for certain information regarding the situation of our affairs in the Philippines an the military operations in those islands was laid before the Senate, and after some col loquy, objection being made to matters of phraseology, a similar resolution introduced by Mr. Allen and reported favorably from stituted for Mr. Kinney's resolution, and after being slightly amended was passed. Mr. Kenney read as a part of his remarks the Associated Press dispatch from Manila

directing the secretary of war to make a thorough investigation of the operations of the North American Trust Company in Havana, its organization and relations this government, was adopted. Mr. Spooner, of Wisconsin, then

dressed the Senate on his bill-the unfinished business-in relation to the suppression of the insurrection in the Philippines. It provides that when insurrections "shall have been completely suppressed by the military and naval forces of the United States all military, civil and judicial powers necessary to govern the said islands until otherwise provided by Congress, be vested in such person and persons and shall be exercised in such manner as the President of the United States shall direct for maintaining and protecting the inhabitants of said islands in the free enoyment of their liberty, property and re-

SENTIMENT OF THE PEOPLE. "No people," Mr. Spooner said, "can give justice. more convincing evidence of the highest American people when they demanded the | England, or any other independent soverwithdrawal of Spain from Cuba. I did not to the strike. B. E. Kilgore, an employe take kindly to the acquisition of the Philassembly postponed further discussion on of the Transit Company, was shot in the ippines by the treaty of Paris, and at one our entire people. It has been contended that we ought to have demanded that Spain relinquish to us the sovereignty of the Philippines," said he, "and then left them to be governed by their own inhabitants, but this could not have been done. We could not quitclaim them to the world. in the interest of philanthropy. "There never has been an hour since the capitulation of Manila to our forces when, without dishonor to our country, we could

have sailed away from Manila. Our duty was to maintain our honor and to protect the inhabitants of the city.' Mr. Spooner then referred to those senators "who have seemed to exult sometimes in coupling the names of the half-caste Filipinos with that of our own Washington," and he read a portion of a proclamation issued by one of Aguinaldo's leaders warning the Filipinos in Manila that upon a specified date "all others will be exterminated without compassion after the extermination of the army of occupation. Was there ever anything worse than

that?" he demanded. Mr. Pettigrew interrupted Mr. Spooner to was ever issued. Mr. Spooner replied that it was contained in an official document issued by the gov-

A PETTIGREW LIE NAILED. "I asked for and received from the War Department six months ago a copy of that very order," interjected Mr. Davis, chairman of the foreign relations committee. "I deny that any such order was ever issued," shouted Mr. Pettigrew, "either by Aguinaldo or any of his subordinates." "The trouble with the senator from South

Dakota," replied Mr. Spooner, "is that everybody is a liar who does not help to make his case against this government." [Applause]. "I protest against the use of such a docu-

ment," urged Mr. Pettigrew, "it is false and it ought not to be here. "Well, it's here," retorted Mr. Spooner. warmly, "and its going to stay. Does the senator deny that this is an official docu-General Otis," replied Mr. Pettigrew, "but

it is a contradiction of other information "The senator may have sources of infor-mation among his friends in the Philipines, but I may be permitted," suggested Mr. Spooner, suavely, "to doubt that they are better than General Otis." [Laughter]. Mr. Spooner then entered upon a discus-

Tiliman to interject the remark that it was true "the insurrection of that date was not equal to that of the present time."
"We will have more," responded Mr.
Spooner, "if the Democrats can help us."

NO REAL FILIPINO REPUBLIC. Continuing, he said the so-called Philippines republic in existence when our troops first invaded Manila, was not such as to command our recognition, as had been claimed was due. There was in reality no Philippine nation, and it would have been absurd for us to attempt to recognize that which was claimed to be such. It was idle to say that Aguinaldo had conquered the Spanish. His warfare had been a predatory one. But for the arrival of Dewey, Aguinaldo would have remained in Hong-Kong, and the Filipinos would, but for that event, be still subjects of Spain. Hence there had been no conquest of the Philippine people; the conquest had been a conquest of Spain only, and the taking of the island had been

in the interest of Filipinos themselves. Replying to Mr. Tillman, Mr. Spooner said our sixty-five thousand troops were in the Philippines for the purpose of main-taining order in territory which had been acquired by the United States. The United States having acquired the Philippines by the treaty of Paris, Mr. Spooner continued, the President could do no less than send troops to that archipelago. He could not have asked Aguinaldo for an armistice. "Say what you choose," Mr. Spooner exclaimed, "about the President. He has been grossly insulted in this chamber, but he has done his duty and done it in a way to impress on the Filipinos his desire and the desire of the American people to do them good, to give them the largest liberty possible, and he has done it in disregard of hostile criticism at home; he has done what under his oath he was obliged to do; he has sent United States troops to enforce the authority of the United States over the territory of the United States.' Here Mr. Spooner suspended his remarks

until to-morrow, and Mr. Carter took advantage of the lull to present the credentials of Mr. Clark as a senator from Mon-tana, under the appointment of acting Governor Spriggs of that State. Mr. Carter simply asked that the certificate be read and laid on the table. This was done. After a brief executive session the Senate at I

HOUSE PROCEEDINGS.

Mr. Wheeler Gives an Exhibition o Blue-Grass State Humor.

WASHINGTON, May 22.- The House devoted the entire day to the Alaskan civil government bill. Slow progress was made, only twenty-four pages being disposed of. to reserve certain lands in Hawaii for cemetery purposes. Mr. Knox in explaining the bill said: "In this cemetery the old kings and royal families of the islands lie sleeping, unconscious that they have been annexed to the United States."

"I trust there will be no objection on this side to the passage of the bill," interrupted Mr. Wheeler, of Kentucky. "A few kings dead or alive are all that is necessary to complete the policy of the present administration." [Laughter] The conference report on the army appro oriation bill was adopted. The Senate

amendment for the library at Manila had been stricken out. An invitation to House to attend the tenth session of the Interparliamentary Union at Paris, July 31, was read and at 5 o'clock the House ad-

#### IN TOILS AGAIN.

(CONCLUDED FROM FIRST PAGE.) ears for malversation. Mr. Lindsey said ne understood that conviction for violating this statute carries with it provision for hackling the prisoner and confining him in a dungeon. He argued that it was impossible for an American citizen to obtain a fair trial in Cuba at this time. The fact that Neely can be tried in the United States, he claimed, was a complete reason why he

should not be taken to Cuba Mr. Lanham, a member of the committee said that it would be almost impossible to dentify stolen funds, and that, therefore, If tried under this statute it would be obligatory upon the United States to prov that he embezzled the identical fund

brought to the United States. "Certainly it would," replied Mr. Lindsey "Would it not be impossible for th United States to prove they were identical funds? Suppose the embezzled gold and bills were found on his person, wouldn't the trial be a farce?" "No, sir," replied Mr. Lindsey. government has arrested him on

charge. It must have done so solemnly and in good faith." "Suppose Neely had brought no fund here?" asked Mr. Jenkins. "Would we be justified in passing this law to send Neely

"No, sir," replied Mr. Lindsey. would not be justified in turning an American citizen over to Cuba." "In other words, American citizens should be allowed to rob and loot in Cuba to their heart's content and go scot free if they can reach the United States.' "As long as the present condition pre valls," replied Mr. Lindsey. "I think so We are to-day telling Cubans they can commit any crime here and go free if they can reach Cuba.'

POINTS MADE BY LINDSAY. In his brief Mr. Lindsey advanced the following general points: "First-In the absence of a treaty stipu-

ation or congressional legislation, there is no authority in the United States government to extradite a fugitive from foreign "Second-The Cubans are a free and inde pendent people and the Island of Cuba is

as much foreign territory as France or

"Third-No nation should authorize tion to a place where the laws and judicial methods are abhorrent to its ideas of right

zens is under consideration. "Fifth-The United States, in commo with other nations, has of recent years exwith other nations, has of recent years ex-empted citizens from the operation of ex-excellent one available. It further recomtradition treatles with nations administer-

ing efficient systems of laws. "Sixth-The policy of the United States has always been to refuse to extradite administering the Spanish system of laws. "Seventh-The conduct of affairs in Cuba does not justify-certainly not at this time, a departure from the policy declared in the

Spanish treaty of 1877. "Eighth-It is not for the government to urge that unless provision is made for the extradition of fugitive American offenders against Cuban laws, a single, or even many criminals may go unwhipped of jus-

"Ninth-Neely's case affords no occasion for the proposed legislation, for he can be tried in the United States courts on the and insured. charge now pending against him "Tenth-The fact that Neely is charged with a violation of Cuban law will not weigh with this commission. "Eleventh-In the absence of any means whereby the extradition of Cuban citizens

charged with crimes in the United States can be demanded, the proposed legislation is manifestly untimely. Reciprocal power declare that no such order or proclamation to demand and reciprocate power to sur- Syrup. 25 cents a bottle. render fugitives lie at the base of all sysrender fugitives lie at the base of all systems of extradition."

The conclusions reached were: "The proposed legislation is without precedent in the history of the country. It is violative of the principles which forbid unusual and extraordinary measures. It is a device to extraordinary measures. It is a device to enable the government to do something which otherwise would be unlawful. It

> seems to subject a citizen to pains and liabilities to which, without such legislation, he could not be subjected. It is the expression of sort of power that absolute monarchs exercise, but which is a menace in them, and intolerable in a republic." THE RAY BILL AMENDED.

> After a two hours' executive session the committee voted to report the Ray extradition bill, with some changes. The chief amendment makes the bill general, instead of limiting it to Cuba. As adopted it is as follows:

"Be it enacted, etc., that Section 5270 of the Revised Statutes of the United States is amended by adding thereto the following proviso: Provided, that whenever any foreign country or Territory, or any part thereof, is occupied by the United States, any person who shall violate or who has violated any of the criminal laws in force therein and who shall depart or flee or who has departed or fled from justice therein to the United States, shall, when found therein, be liable to arrest and detention by the authorities of the United States. and on the written request or requisition of the authorities in control of such for-

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country or territory for trial under the laws in force in the place where such offense was committed. All the provisions of Sections 5270 and 5277 of this title, so authorized by this proviso. Provided, further, that such proceedings shall be had before a judge or justice of the courts of the United States only, who shall hold such person on evidence establishing probable cause that he is guilty of the offe charged. If so held such person shall be returned and surrendered to the authorities in control of foreign country or territory on the order of the secretary of state of the United States, and such authorities shall

guarantee to such person a fair and impartial trial." Chairman Cooper, of the House committee on insular affairs, had a conference today with Postmaster General Emory Smith relative to prospective legislation in con-nection with the Neely case. At a meeting of the insular committee following the conference Mr. Cooper stated that the postmaster general was desirous of having the Cuban postal situation thoroughly probe the resolution presented by Mr. Hay, of Virginia. The Hay resolution thereupon was reported favorably to the House. If calls for information relating to the re-

ports of Director of Posts Rathbone.

THE TRISCONIA RAILROAD. Effort to Show the War Department

Was Extravagant. NEW YORK, May 22.-The Herald's Washington correspondent says: "Profit taking in Cuba, according to Americans who have lived in that island since it was evacuated by the Spanish troops, has not been confined to the postal department. Investigation may now be made of the affairs connected with the Trisconia Railroad, which was constructed as a military necessity under orders from the department of war. It cost just \$342,611.84 to build the railroad which runs from Trisconia, back of Cabannas, around Guanabacoa, connecting with all of the roads leading from the east into Havana. It is a trifle more than six miles in length. Its grades are all easy, and it never became necessary to do any work of blasting in making its bed. Competent engineers have said that \$10,000 a mile would be a liberal esti-

mate for its actual cost of construction." What the War Department Says. WASHINGTON, May 22.-In answer to criticisms to its action in constructing the short line of road from the harbor of Havana to connect with the inland railways of Cuba, the War Department has made public a report showing the basis for its action. The officials direct particular attention to the high character of the officers who recommended the construction of this railway, and to their reasons for building it. The report is dated in Havana, Oct. 14, 1898, and is signed by J. G. C. Lee, assistant quartermaster general; Frank J. Hecker, colonel and quartermaster; W. R. Livermore, lieutenant colonel of engineers; William O'Riley, lieutenant colonel; Tasker H. Bliss, lieutenant colonel, and chief commissary and Lieutenant Colonel John Thomp-

Board of officers assembled in Havana, Oct. 12, 1898, and after an investigation exlages of Cuba were infected to a greater or less extent with yellow fever. The board also reached the conclusion that the occupancy of the old buildings for storehouses or hospitals was dangerous, as they ways to be applied where the question of ways to be applied where the question of the extradition by a nation of its own citia suitable block and temporary storehouses on the east side of Havana bay, mended: "In order that provision might be made for all the troops to be stationed in the vicinity, and a base of supplies made for other points, that the contemplated supply station shall be connected by rail as soon as possible with the other rallway systems inland. The board especially warned the War Department that any stores landed in Havana harbor before the completion of the warehouse would be subject to a risk of infection. It also earnestly recommended that ample time be allowed for the construction of the new buildings before the troops were sent to Havana (as otherwise their stores would be unnecessarily exposed to infection) or be sent to any other point on the island until its free-dom from infectious disease was retained

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